

WEEKLY RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A square consists of space equivalent to ten lines Nonpareil type, or about seventy-five words.

	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth	Ninth	Tenth
One insertion	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.25	2.50	2.75	3.00	3.25
One month	10.00	12.50	15.00	17.50	20.00	22.50	25.00	27.50	30.00	32.50
Three months	25.00	30.00	35.00	40.00	45.00	50.00	55.00	60.00	65.00	70.00
Six months	45.00	55.00	65.00	75.00	85.00	95.00	105.00	115.00	125.00	135.00
One year	80.00	100.00	120.00	140.00	160.00	180.00	200.00	220.00	240.00	260.00

THE BURIAL OF MOSES.

And he buried him in a valley in the land of Moab, over against Bethpeor, but no man knew his sepulchre unto this day.—Deut. xxx. 12.

By Nehu's lonely mound,
On this side Jordan's wave,
In a vale in the land of Moab,
There lies a lonely grave.
And no man knew its place,
Nor its name, nor its name,
For the angels of God appeared the spot
And laid the dead man there.

That was the greatest funeral
That ever passed on earth;
But no man heard the trumping
Or saw the train go forth.
Solaceless as the daylight
Came when the night is done,
And the crimson streak on ocean's cheek
Grows into the great sun.

Noislessly at the spring-time
Her crown of verdure weaves,
And all the trees on all the hills
Open their thousand leaves—
So, without sound or stir,
Or voice of them that wept,
Silently down the mountain crown
The great procession swept.

Perchance the bald old eagle
On gray Bethpeor's height,
Out of his rocky eyrie
Looked on the wondrous sight.
Perchance the lion stalked
Still shuns that hallowed spot,
For he and his kind were not
That which man knoweth not.

But when the warrior died,
His comrades in the war,
With arms reversed, and silent drum,
Followed the funeral car.
They show the banners tattered,
They tell his battles won,
And after him lead his masterless steed,
While peals the minute gun.

And the soldier of the land
Men lay the dead to rest,
And give the hard and honored place,
With costly marble deck.
In the great ministers' transept,
Where lights like stars fall,
And the choir sing the organ rings
Along the embowered wall.

Thus the bravest warrior
That ever breathed a word,
That ever lifted a word,
That ever breathed a word,
That ever lifted a word,
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THE KENTUCKY FREE PRESS.

VOLUME LI.

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1869.

NUMBER 15

ment defining clearly what a citizen's rights are, we are continually to have trouble because of the different legislative enactments by the different states in regard to these questions.

In regard to the proposed amendment as several gentlemen have already offered substitutes for the proposition, I have drawn one myself which I propose to offer at the proper time, and I will read it in order that it may be incorporated as a part of my remarks. It differs very little from those which have already been offered in effect, only perhaps changing the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Shellabarger] to an affirmative proposition. It is in this language:

Every male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years and upwards shall be entitled to the elective franchise in all elections in the state in which he shall have actual residence as shall be prescribed by law, except such as have engaged or may hereafter engage in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or such as shall be duly convicted of treason, felony, or other infamous crimes; and no state shall make or enforce any law disfranchising any citizen for any other cause than heretofore mentioned.

In my judgment this amendment should be affirmative and not negative, and by that means will have the right of the citizen to the elective franchise clearly defined, and behind which no state can go. That is all I propose to say in regard to this question of the amendment, except to give my assent to the proposition in whatever form the majority of this house may finally submit it.

And now I propose to pass to the consideration of the bill which has been reported from the committee on the judiciary, and in passing to the bill I will simply say in reference to the remark made by my colleague who preceded me, [Mr. Beck.] near the close of his speech, in which he uttered the language, "I have no defense to make of my own state, Kentucky," that as Kentucky stands to-day, the only state in all this Union that strips utterly twenty-five thousand citizens of every right, I do not believe my colleague would dare come here and offer any defense for her. He followed up that with the declaration that this measure is aimed particularly at Kentucky. Perhaps it may be. There is a necessity in the declaration that I have made that it should be aimed at her. Then my colleague followed it up with the further declaration that when this congress saw fit to strike down that proud state it would be one of the darkest hours of the republic.

Why, Mr. speaker, I supposed the time had gone by when the congress of this nation was to be frightened by the cry that Kentucky stands in the way of an act of justice. We have heard that cry ever since 1861, and too often was that cry listened to during the administration of the late lamented Mr. Lincoln. I believe that the time has gone by and gone by forever when the people of this land will be any longer frightened by her threats coming officially from her governor or from her representatives upon this floor. I believe furthermore that the time has now come and is upon us to-day when we are recreant to our duty, recreant to freedom, recreant to justice, recreant to right if we sit quietly in our places here and suffer her to trample the laws of our country under foot and grind into the dust the rights of a quarter of a million of freemen.

Now, sir, the fourteenth amendment, upon which this bill is proposed to be based, has been ratified and officially proclaimed as a part of the organic law of the land. I know that my colleague threw out the intimation, "if it were an amendment," and I know that the doctrine held by the officials of the state of Kentucky is that it has not been adopted; but I believe that it will be a long time in the future before this government, or any part of it outside of Kentucky, will question the validity of that amendment.

The first section of the amendment reads as follows:

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

Sir, that provision stands to-day as a part of the constitution of the United States; but without a law to enforce it is a dead letter.

All over my own state, all over the state of Maryland, and in many parts of the unreconstructed south to-day, the chief pillars in the land are held by men who, by the third section of this fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, are declared to be entitled to the right to hold such offices. In my own state to-day the first section of this amendment which I have read is a dead letter entirely, except so far as it is enforced in the federal courts of our country. Not a state court in Kentucky to-day admits the right of two hundred and fifty thousand colored people in that state to testify in any matter concerning their lives, their liberty, or their property in any case in which the matter at issue is between themselves and white persons. Her high officials are enforcing that state of affairs in Kentucky and defying your laws to-day, overriding your constitution to-day, trampling it into the dust to-day. Without a law to enforce that constitutional amendment it stands upon your statute-book to-day as a simple declaration.

Now, sir, the right to pass this bill under that amendment is certainly unquestionable. There can be no constitutional question in regard to that right; but if there were such a constitutional question, as I have already said, I do not propose to argue that question. But in this state of affairs I might repeat the language of William Pitt, in the English parliament, on the 14th day of January, 1776, on the bill to tax America. Replying to an argument which had been made on the proposition he said:

I came not here armed at all points with law cases and acts of parliament, with the statute-book doubled down in my case, to defend the cause of liberty. On such a subject I will not debate points of law, but rely for the defense of liberty on a principle which is as ground on which I stand firm, and on which I dare meet any man.

I say, sir, in a case like this, when all over a part of our land the right of perhaps more than half a million of freemen, citizens of our country, are trampled by state laws into the dust, it becomes us not as men loving justice and right to stop and talk about constitutional principles. But we should go on as a matter of right; and when we are satisfied that

we do right, we will not only have the approval of our own consciences, but in the end it will be demonstrated we will have acted justly. I will read the third section of the fourteenth constitutional amendment. It is as follows:

Section 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in congress, or elector of president and vice president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who having previously taken an oath as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

This third section, as well as the first section, of the fourteenth constitutional amendment is systematically defied in my own state, openly and defiantly set at naught, and has been so ever since it was proclaimed. At least one-half—and I think I do not overestimate it when I say that three-fourths—of all the state officers in my own state, executive, legislative, and judicial, to-day are obnoxious to that third section which I have read. Although disqualified by this amendment they are holding offices in defiance of the same. They were elected to the offices which they now hold after this amendment had been proclaimed as a part of the fundamental law of the land, and they assumed the offices which they to-day are in possession of after this amendment had been proclaimed as a part of the constitution of the land.

More than all that, there is a particular reason why this bill should be passed and why it should be enforced in the state of Kentucky against those men who dare to defy the law. In the canvass before the people, prior to the election in August last, they openly proclaimed their purpose not to submit to this amendment. They openly denounced it as no part of the constitution of the United States, and when they had been elected to these offices and came to take upon themselves the oath of office the governor of the state himself, in a public speech reported in the press, made after the election, said to those men in substance, "go on and assume the places to which the people have chosen you, and I will see that you hold office until the terms expire for which you have been elected by the people." With such an assurance as that they went on and assumed those offices. And to-day they thus acting in violation of law, they are each and every one of them engaged in grinding out the liberties of more than a quarter of a million of freemen in that state, who by the first article of this amendment are declared to be possessed of all the rights of every citizen in our land.

Now, sir, to show the spirit that animates this class of people in my own state, I have selected at random a few extracts from their declarations, which I propose to read that the house may see exactly what class of people are now controlling that state. I read first from a speech delivered by Judge Pryor at a judicial convention in one of the districts in Kentucky in the month of July last. In accepting the nomination Judge Pryor said:

Fellow-citizens: I desired this nomination. No man in the country ever wanted an office or position more than I wanted this nomination. I desired it for the sake of the country, and for the sake of the people, and for the sake of the state, and for the sake of the nation, and for the sake of the world, and for the sake of the universe, and for the sake of the whole creation, and for the sake of the whole of it."

Still further on in his remarks he paid the following tribute to the efforts of those Kentuckians who are assisting in keeping the rebels in power in this state:

Public sentiment perhaps in its maddest excess ago forgot your rights and mine, but to-day the people are awake upon the subject of their own interests. Why, about three years ago, at the close of the war, a confederate (whether the cause in which he fought was just or unjust, I do not know) was hardly received at his door upon his return home. He had to hide to protect himself from the people, who were covering his return with stones. He was not allowed to hold any office in the country, but to-day, they tell me, only in the state of Kentucky, but all over our glorious Union, that there have been in this country a very large number of men who have been in the army of the confederate, and yet they are holding offices in this state."

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Sir, that provision stands to-day as a part of the constitution of the United States; but without a law to enforce it is a dead letter.

All over my own state, all over the state of Maryland, and in many parts of the unreconstructed south to-day, the chief pillars in the land are held by men who, by the third section of this fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, are declared to be entitled to the right to hold such offices. In my own state to-day the first section of this amendment which I have read is a dead letter entirely, except so far as it is enforced in the federal courts of our country. Not a state court in Kentucky to-day admits the right of two hundred and fifty thousand colored people in that state to testify in any matter concerning their lives, their liberty, or their property in any case in which the matter at issue is between themselves and white persons. Her high officials are enforcing that state of affairs in Kentucky and defying your laws to-day, overriding your constitution to-day, trampling it into the dust to-day. Without a law to enforce that constitutional amendment it stands upon your statute-book to-day as a simple declaration.

Now, sir, the right to pass this bill under that amendment is certainly unquestionable. There can be no constitutional question in regard to that right; but if there were such a constitutional question, as I have already said, I do not propose to argue that question. But in this state of affairs I might repeat the language of William Pitt, in the English parliament, on the 14th day of January, 1776, on the bill to tax America. Replying to an argument which had been made on the proposition he said:

I came not here armed at all points with law cases and acts of parliament, with the statute-book doubled down in my case, to defend the cause of liberty. On such a subject I will not debate points of law, but rely for the defense of liberty on a principle which is as ground on which I stand firm, and on which I dare meet any man.

I say, sir, in a case like this, when all over a part of our land the right of perhaps more than half a million of freemen, citizens of our country, are trampled by state laws into the dust, it becomes us not as men loving justice and right to stop and talk about constitutional principles. But we should go on as a matter of right; and when we are satisfied that

we do right, we will not only have the approval of our own consciences, but in the end it will be demonstrated we will have acted justly. I will read the third section of the fourteenth constitutional amendment. It is as follows:

Section 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in congress, or elector of president and vice president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who having previously taken an oath as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

This third section, as well as the first section, of the fourteenth constitutional amendment is systematically defied in my own state, openly and defiantly set at naught, and has been so ever since it was proclaimed. At least one-half—and I think I do not overestimate it when I say that three-fourths—of all the state officers in my own state, executive, legislative, and judicial, to-day are obnoxious to that third section which I have read. Although disqualified by this amendment they are holding offices in defiance of the same. They were elected to the offices which they now hold after this amendment had been proclaimed as a part of the fundamental law of the land, and they assumed the offices which they to-day are in possession of after this amendment had been proclaimed as a part of the constitution of the land.

More than all that, there is a particular reason why this bill should be passed and why it should be enforced in the state of Kentucky against those men who dare to defy the law. In the canvass before the people, prior to the election in August last, they openly proclaimed their purpose not to submit to this amendment. They openly denounced it as no part of the constitution of the United States, and when they had been elected to these offices and came to take upon themselves the oath of office the governor of the state himself, in a public speech reported in the press, made after the election, said to those men in substance, "go on and assume the places to which the people have chosen you, and I will see that you hold office

... pools, but we hope he will do his duty before anybody is driven to desperation.

The House then adjourned.

city will pay her \$1,600,000.

... has recently bought a very large
... in the Duchy of Holstein.

will not only be respected by the world, but
have the approval of your own God.

dispose of at the lowest rate for cash.
 Heit a call from their friends, and pledge
 efforts to give satisfaction.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.
Prof. John Gamgee, at the Dairy Convention held at Utica, New York, on the 10th inst., delivered a lecture in which he said: This country has as yet been visited by only one of the great contagious plagues of the East which have traveled the Old World in the course of civilization, and as history repeats itself, may, in a similar manner, travel through the New. The foot and mouth disease has long been the forerunner of these pestilences, characterized by longer periods of incubation. The width of the Atlantic alone has saved you. But the rapid sixty-days' voyage of a few months has been reduced in length to ten and fifteen days; and who is there bold enough to say that the same distance will not soon be traversed with great regularity within a week? It may be somewhat improbable for some time to come, but it is one of the probabilities of the future. The spread of American agriculture is the improvement of its breeds. The materials, to a large extent, have been imported, but closer relations with Europe will result in the more common transportation of the same. Any domestic animal is liable to the foot and mouth disease. Nay, more, game, especially deer, hares, rabbits, and even the feathered tribe, domestic or wild, may and do carry the poison of this lathrogenous mainly long, distance. For readiness of propagation it has thus no equal among the plagues of animals, and, taking all circumstances into consideration, it is rather remarkable that it has not spread to us here already. Withal, the reason for this is to be found in the rapidity with which the disease manifests itself and runs through its various stages.

THE DISEASE CONTAGIOUS.
The first cattle that brought the malady into London market had no nose and had to be slaughtered in Smithfield. The animals they came in contact with carried the disease into remote parts of our island within a week, and from that day to this similar accidents are of constant occurrence. The poison of this disease is found in vesicles within the mouth, and is discharged with the gallon of saliva secreted daily under the irritation produced by the eruption of the tongue, palate, cheeks and lips. It is also found in vesicles on the tests, and finds its way into the milk, and thus it kills young pigs, calves, and even children that get the milk fresh or undiluted. I need not detain you with the history of cases, although I might relate many which have been brought to my notice in England and Scotland of late years. The point I have to insist upon is that this new plague of cattle and other warm-blooded animals is communicable to man, and that the poisoned milk of affected cows is probably the cause of many deaths among children—deaths which medical men have not learned to trace to their proper cause. I have no facts to indicate whether cheese or butter would retain the virus for any length of time, but in all probability they would, and a trustworthy observer assured me, some years since, that a pudding made with milk from a sick cow, though boiled, produced the disease in a family of four grown persons. I trust these remarks concerning a disease which is not yet in America, may not be deemed out of place. It is necessary you should know of dangers, and it is necessary it is in incessant vigilance and fullness of knowledge.

THE LUNG PLAGE.
But let me turn now to a malady that is in the United States that is the very opposite to this in point of incubation, duration and result, and concerning which I have just furnished a very brief report to the Commissioner of Agriculture. I allude to the lung plague. It is, without exception the most insidious of all diseases, and none but the careful student of history can make out where it comes or wither it goes. On its first manifestation in different parts of Europe, it has usually been regarded as a common inflammation of the respiratory organs, of non-contagious character, and it has been only after years of research and observation that the leading veterinarians of the world have learned that it is never developed except as the result of communication from sick or convalescent to healthy cattle. The events of the past thirty years, during the development of this disease in England, America, Africa and the Australian Colonies, have tended to dispel many doubts, but the weapon that was used against me in England, even by Prof. Simonds, when I sought legislation to check the traffic in diseased cattle, was that the disease might be due to that mythical principle—contagion. The people of Massachusetts can tell you the truth in this respect, but they, too, were unaware that the malady which they successfully cleared out of their State had been and has been all along in Long Island, Delaware, and spread thence to New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, the District of Columbia and Virginia. It is as bad as ever now in some counties in five distinct States, and if some decided and effectual measures be not taken to extinguish it, the disease will surely and disastrously assail the stock of Western and Southern graziers, and as it has done in Australia, will inflict an irreparable injury on the whole country.

THE HARRISON POTATO.
The editor of the *Journal of the Farm* gives his experience touching the celebrated potato known as the Harrison. He writes: Potato growers, as well as doctors, will differ as to the illustration of this fact, we observe that in a number of our exchanges, the Harrison potato is highly commended by certain parties, as being not only a most prolific variety, but a very superior one. So far as our own observation goes, and so far as the opinions of those who have grown them in this vicinity are concerned, we regret our inability to discover any good reason why the cultivation of this potato should not at once be abandoned, except for stock feeding. All the specimens we have seen and tried, and all the experience of growers, with whom we have conversed, go to prove them utterly unfit for table use. We concede the claim that they are extraordinarily prolific; but beyond this we cannot truthfully say a word in their favor. We have tested them fairly, and in all cases have found them wet, clammy, and lacking in addition, all the qualities which go to make up a first-class or even an ordinary potato. If we are in error in this judging them, we shall be pleased to have the error corrected by those who profess to know more about them than ourselves.

RICH NITS FOR LAWYERS.—Proceedings have been instituted in the Grant Circuit Court by the heirs at law of the wife of the late Hon. E. B. Bartlett, of Covington, to recover a tract of land containing over 1,000 acres, lying near Dry Ridge, on the Covington turnpike. The land once belonged to their grandfather, Robt. Sanders, and was given to their mother by his will. The heirs claim that their mother never parted with her title, and that the title vested in them upon her death. As the land is said to be worth, at this time, between \$100,000 and \$200,000, it is likely that the lawyers will have a riotous harvest. John L. Scott, Esq., of this city, is counsel for heirs, Frankfort Yeman.

A MAN IN IOWA who cruelly killed his wife and attempted suicide, is thus described by the Des Moines Register: "Those acquainted with the wretch say that he has always been a depraved, bad man—moody and cruel, suspicious and treacherous. Our readers will remember the piece of doggerel we published a few weeks ago, in which the author delighted his domestic wife with language more vigorous and more poetic. The writer was this man Shaffer. He brought it to this office and sang it to the tune of 'Barbara Allen,' the tears running down his cheeks in most vigorous volume."

A BRUSSELS LETTER says: "The Empress Carlotta has been for the last two months in a calm state, and has become extremely inactive. Often she does not get up at all, but passes two days in bed. In consequence she is getting extraordinarily stout. When she is urged to get up, she almost invariably replies that as the pictures want to run away, she is obliged to watch them."

THE SONS OF DEACON BENJAMIN MATHY, of Northford, Conn., namely, Thaddeus, DeGrasse, Julius, Samuel and Erasmus, were born respectively in 1779, 1782, 1790 and 1798. In September last, all five were still living with the wives of their youth.

China, Glass and Queensware
R. ALBERT'S
NEW
CHINA PALACE
The Largest and Cheapest Cash Queensware House in the West.
No. 35, Second street North side
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The undersigned begs to inform his friends and customers that he has on hand one of the largest and best stocks ever imported in this section, comprising:
CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENWARE,
LOOKING GLASSES,
FANCY AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

My new stock having been imported at very low rates, enables me to
Undersell Considerably all Cincinnati Bills.
Country dealers and housekeepers will save from
FIVE TO TEN PER CENT.

By learning my prices before purchasing elsewhere. Perfect satisfaction given, or the goods taken back and the money refunded.

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GREAT DEPOT OF
Solid Silver, Silver-plated, Albata and Britannia Ware.

Assortment of cutlery, pitchers, coffee and tea sets, sugar bowls, cream pitchers, molasses cans, spittoons, mugs, candlesticks, crockery, glass, knives, ladies', tea sets, communion sets, ice pickers, cake, bread and card baskets.

300 Coal Oil Lamps and Chandeliers, or churches, parlors, bedrooms, hall and kitchen chimneys, stoves, and pure coal oil.

100 Pair Flower Vases, all styles, from thirty cents to seventy-five dollars a pair. Tea trays and waiters all styles, plain and ornamental; table cutlery, knives and forks; silver-plated and steel blades, cutlery, steel, etc., with silver, ebony, bone, Indiarubber and wood handles.

LOWEST CINCINNATI PRICES, FOR CASH!
R. ALBERT'S China Palace.

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35 EAST SECOND STREET.

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CARPETS:
Brussels, three-ply, two-ply, hemp stair carpets, carpet lining, floor, stair and table oilcloths, matting, rugs, door mats, buggy mats.

A beautiful and large assortment of
WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES,
Curtains and curtain goods,
GILT CORNICES,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
BEDSPREADS,
TOWELS AND NAPKINS,
CURTAIN PINS AND HOLDERS,
and an elegant assortment of

French and English Wall Paper
VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.
GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, AND CHAINS
French & American Clocks,
by the single piece at wholesale prices, at
R. ALBERT'S CHINA PALACE.

R. ALBERT,
PIANO DEALER
Second street,
MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

STRAINWAY & SONS', CHAS. M. STEIFF'S
GROENSTEEN & CO., and other makes of Pianos, etc.

Reduction of \$25 to \$100
OF Cincinnati prices.
Full seven-octave Piano, in fine rosewood case, overstrung, guaranteed at \$225, \$250, \$275, Extra large, fine square grand Pianos, at \$400 to \$750.
I will, upon demand, order and furnish Pianos from any other manufacturer whatever, at the above great reduction in prices.

Second hand Pianos for sale, rent, and taken in exchange. All pianos rented.

Invariably
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
Do not buy third and fourth rate Pianos, at high prices, from irresponsible persons, if you can get a good instrument, fully warranted, for less money.

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AT THE
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2nd ST. SECOND STREET.

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IN THE HIGHEST STYLE OF THE ART
AT MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

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A CHOICE LOT

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
NEW ORLEANS SUGAR
OF THE BEST RECEIVED WEEKLY.

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HAMILTON GRAY & Co.,
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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Liquors, Wines, Brandies, &c.,
Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies,
Corner Second and Sutton Streets,
MAYSVILLE, KY.

We are now receiving from New York and other eastern ports the following supply of fresh family groceries, purchased at the lowest net cash prices, and now offer them to merchants and consumers at Cincinnati quotations:

New Orleans and island sugars, crushed, pulverized, Rio, Java and Laguayra coffees, mackerel in barrels, half barrels and kegs, fine green and black teas, fine cut chewing tobaccos, sumatra, opium and castor oil, German and other brandy, imported cigars, opaters and tobaccos, arandies, washbills, native and foreign wines, apple, French and pale brandies, gins, Scotch ale, nutmegs, ginger, smoking tobacco, etc., which we will sell low for cash, or in exchange for all kinds of country produce.

All orders sent me shall be filled in the same manner, with reference to quality and quantity, as if the parties purchasing were personally present. We respectfully solicit the orders of the trade generally, promising satisfaction in all cases.

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.
W. L. PEARCE,
Wholesale Grocer
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Sutton street, opposite the Hill House,
MAYSVILLE, KY.

I am now receiving from New York and other eastern ports, the following supply of fresh

FAMILY GROCERIES, purchased at the lowest net cash prices, and now offer to merchants and consumers at Cincinnati quotations:

CINCINNATI COFFEES, Rio, Java and Laguayra coffees, Crushed, pulverized and whole, mackerel in barrels, half barrels and kegs, fine green and black teas, Choice French and black teas, Washbills, brown, butters, tubs, Fancy toilet and bar soap, Star and tallow candles, shot, Wrapping paper, writing paper, envelopes, New Castle soda, indigo, madder, alum, salt, Hard pressed and fine chewing tobacco, Smoking tobacco, cigars, blacking, Cane syring, opaters, matches, Raisins, figs, almonds, cardinals, Hemp and jute twine, etc., etc.

I offer to the trade also a large variety of

LIQUORS, including choice Old Bourbon, in bbls and bottles, Fine French brandy, Champagne wine, ginger wine, native wine and

RECTIFIED WHISKY.
I am prepared to receive all kinds of storage on the most reasonable terms, and will be given to the sale and shipment of all goods consigned to my care.

All orders sent me shall be filled in the same manner, with reference to quality and price as if the parties purchasing were personally present.

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OFFICE, No. 11, Second Street,
(With J. E. Nicholson & Co., Cigar Store.)
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ON HAND
WHISKIES, BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, &c., &c., COGNAC, &c., &c., ALMONDS, FILBERTS, PEANUTS, CANDLES, &c.

I am anxious to do an active business and will sell at

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For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.
A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair when the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of pulling the hair with a rusty comb, or using preparations which make so many preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can be used, and it will not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine has anything been so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary consumption. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to mild cases of disease, it is equally efficacious in the most severe and fatal cases, and at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affection of the lungs, which is so common in the winter season. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for the cure of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and in every case of Croup, it should be used immediately, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorder of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it. French brandy, Champagne wine, ginger wine, native wine and

RECTIFIED WHISKY.
I am prepared to receive all kinds of storage on the most reasonable terms, and will be given to the sale and shipment of all goods consigned to my care.

All orders sent me shall be filled in the same manner, with reference to quality and price as if the parties purchasing were personally present.

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Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
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